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of some one phase of history, some limited period investigated from new sources. There are literally thousands of topics in the history of the English Church, especially in the medieval period, that need investigation. That history, in spite of the attempts to write it as a whole, is for the historian still practically virgin soil.

J. C. AYER, JR.

*Chatham's Colonial Policy: a Study in the Fiscal and Economic Implications of the Colonial Policy of the Elder Pitt.* By KATE HOTBLACK, B.A., F. R. Hist. S. (London: George Routledge and Sons; New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1917. Pp. xv, 219. \$2.50.)

THE volume is the result of prolonged studies in British colonial policies, the publication of which has been unfortunately delayed on account of the war. Besides the usual printed books of sources the author has drawn upon the enormous quantity of manuscript material to be found in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and the private collection of the Woburn manuscripts. The result of Miss Hotblack's research has been thrown into the form of a series of monographs on phases of Pitt's policy, treating the various dependencies of the British empire separately. The chapter on Africa is particularly good, and is the first attempt to give an adequate account of Pitt's object in the expeditions against that continent.

The chapters on Canada and the one on the West Indies will be found of particular interest to American readers, although the reader will find little that is new. The author finds the origin of Pitt's interest in Canada in the proposals of the Duke of Bedford for the conquest of that territory during the war of the Austrian Succession. It was apparently at this time that Pitt laid down the great fundamental principle of his colonial policy as it touched the struggle against Britain's formidable rival in maritime and commercial power, which must be overthrown by the conquest of Canada. Miss Hotblack's treatment of the treaty of peace affecting Canada would have been more satisfactory had she grasped the significance of the situation in the west. Her belief that France was ready to cede the Mississippi trade is hardly supported by the documents in the French archives nor even by more accessible material in printed form.

In the discussion of India, Miss Hotblack like other students finds the obscurity that so frequently clouds the opinions of Pitt, the politician, however clearly expressed may be those of the statesman. The East India Company was a political power which had to be touched lightly by aspiring politicians. Her conclusion is contained in the following words: "But when all that is known of Pitt's dealings with India is told, the great problem remains: what were Chatham's matured views of that Empire which, of all the glorious possessions acquired dur-

ing his administration, lay nearest his heart? What were his plans for the future of a dominion which he declared was to be preferred even to America?" The only discussion of the English colonies in America is to be found in a chapter on the Stamp Act, the credit for the form of which Miss Hotblack gives to "a certain obscure Mr. McCulloh", who was the chief adviser of Mr. Grenville. Grenville is, as so often, made the scapegoat for the plan of taxation of America that was forced upon him by the decision of the former ministry concerning the imperial policy to be pursued in America.

The book closes with a series of letters written by Pitt in 1758 and 1759 which have never before been published. The reviewer notices an unfortunate repetition of a sentence on page 3. On the whole the book contains a most satisfactory picture of the policies pursued by Pitt throughout the empire, and will be found indispensable to all students of Pitt and to those who desire to understand the implications in the financial measures of the British ministry concerning the dependencies of the empire.

C. W. ALVORD.

*The Town Labourer, 1760-1832: the New Civilisation.* By J. L. HAMMOND and BARBARA HAMMOND. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1917. Pp. xi, 346. \$3.50.)

THIS essay under the joint authorship of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond is an admirable example of the way in which historical data may be used to substantiate a mental diagnosis. Its basis is a study of factory employment in England during the first seventy years of the factory system; a study at once clear and dispassionate, and which, considering its brevity, is probably the best that so far has been written. But the book was projected really for a different and much more original purpose. It is a commonplace of the period that steps taken by the factory operative to raise his standard of living encountered from the upper and middle classes a concerted suppression. This suppression did not spring altogether from the instinct of employers to adjust wages to their own advantage. It arose in large part, as this work implies, from a perfectly honest difficulty the upper classes experienced, in reconciling the self-assertion of the laborer with the accepted and traditional foundations of social order. Thus the question of the laborer's well-being widens out from one of wages pure and simple to one involving the thinking habits of, roughly speaking, the rich and the poor, in their reciprocal relations during the first two generations of the factory age. To describe and to determine what these thinking habits were, to lay bare their characteristic activity, to give a mental diagnosis of the utter disjunction between rich and poor within the social fabric, is to bring the study of the Industrial Revolution within the scope of an entirely new criticism; one which must deepen the meaning of the period as the forming point of nineteenth-century judgment upon class issues.